Friedrich Weller, *Kleine Beitr'dge zur Erklarung Fa Hsiens (Hirth Anniversary Volume,* London, 1923, pp. 560-574); L. Wieger, *Histoire des Croyances Religieuses et des Opinions Philosophiques en Chine* (1917); L. Wieger, *Bouddhisme Chinois* (1910); K. L. Reichelt, *Myth and Tradition in Chinese Buddhism: A Study in Chinese Mahay ana Buddhism* (translated by K. van W. Bugge, Shanghai, 1927) —very uncritical but containing some useful material; P. Bose, *The Indian Teachers in China* (1923); C. H. Hamilton, *Buddhism in India, Ceylon^ China and Japan. A Reading Guide* (Chicago, 1931) and Paul Pelliot, *Autour d'une Traduction Sanscrite du Tao To Ching (T'oung Pao,* 1912, pp. 351-430). On Bodhidharma, in addition to Eliot, *Hinduism and Buddhism,* mentioned above, see Paul Pelliot, in *T'oung Pao,* 1923, pp. 252-265. Pelliot believes that most of our accounts of him are purely legendary. A very important article, not only on Ch'an Buddhism but on general Buddhist history in T'ang and pre-T[7]ang times is Hu Shih, *Development of Zen Buddhism in China (Chinese Social and Political Science Review,* Jan. 1932, Vol. 15, pp. 475-505).

On Gandhara Buddhist art, see A. Foucher, *L'Art Greco-Bouddhique du Gandhara. Etude sur les Origines de I'Inftuence Classique dam I*Art Bouddhique de I'lnde et de I'Extreme-Orient (2* vols., Paris. 1905-1918). Also on Buddhist art see E. Chavannes, *Mission Archeologique dans la Chine Septentrionale* (Paris, 1909—1915), especially *Tome 1, Deuxieme partie, La Sculpture Bouddhique* (Paris, 1915).